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There were in the capital during the year 9,993 births and 5,505 deaths, of which latter number 793 were from infectious diseases, which shows that such causes form 14.4 per cent of all causes of deaths there.

The work of the sanitary departments was carried on with regularity and success. During the year 53,747 domiciliary visits were made, 27,525 persons vaccinated, 2,391 visits made to houses in course of construction, 1,933 reports of infectious diseases investigated, 596 disinfections made, 2,410 "visits of vigilance" made, and 20 houses ordered to be closed for sanitary reasons.

In the isolation hospital there were treated 228 sick persons, of which number 153 were dismissed, as the diagnosis did not confirm the reported disease, and of this whole number 164 were discharged, 44 died, and 20 remain under treatment.

The vaccine institute prepared 162,000 tubes of vaccine virus, and the bacteriological institute conducted all scientific and microscopical examinations of matter submitted to it for such purpose.

The serotherapy institute prepared 6,068 tubes of antipest vaccine, 3,236 of antipest serum, 1,053 of antiophidic serum, 762 of anti-bothropic serum, and 605 of anticrotalic serum.

In the laboratory of analyses 283 bromatological analyses were made, 75 chemical analyses, and 19 in cases of poisoning.

During the year 27,751 immigrants arrived at Santos, 20,746 of this number coming of their own accord, and the remainder subsidized.

Of this number, 3,791 were Spanish, 1,324 were Portuguese, 1,840 were Brazilians, and 50 were Austrians. By ages, 4,003 were over 12 years of age, 1,040 were between 7 and 12 years old, and 1,027 between 3 and 7 years of age, and the remainder, 935, were under 3 years old. In regard to professions, 6,335 were farmers or intended farming, 593 were skilled laborers, and 77 were of varying occupations.

#### *Mortality in Niththercy, month of January, 1905.*

During the month of January, 1905, there were in all 193 deaths, including 62 from variola, 3 from grippe, 1 from cholera, 2 from enteric fever, 3 from beriberi, 1 from septicæmia, 5 from malarial fevers, 18 from tuberculosis, 1 from syphilis, 3 from cancer, 1 from rheumatism, 1 from rachitis, 1 from anemia, 15 from diseases of the nervous system, 17 from disease of the circulatory apparatus, 12 from disease of the respiratory system, 35 from disease of the digestive system, 3 from disease of the urinary system, 2 from affections of the puerperal state, 4 from congenital debility, 1 from congenital deformity, and 2 from violence.

By ages as follows: Less than 1 year of age, 39; 1 to 5 years, 31; 5 to 10, 13; 10 to 20, 17; 20 to 30, 20; 30 to 40, 23; 40 to 50, 20; 50 to 60, 13, and more than 60 years of age, 17. Males, 104; natives, 178; foreigners, 14, and nationality unknown, 1.

#### *Mortality in Pernambuco, 2 weeks ended March 15, 1905.*

During the 2 weeks ended March 15, 1905, there were in Pernambuco, State of the same name, 374 deaths among a population estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 persons. Some of the causes of deaths were: Variola, 181; enteric fever, 4; measles, 1; tuberculosis, 39; malarial fevers, 16; leprosy, 2; syphilis, 3; dysentery, 6; septicæmia, 1; beriberi, 9; erysipelas, 6.

The highest mortality in any one day was at the rate of 36, and the lowest 15, while the average was 25.4. The coefficient per each one thousand of the population was 48.4.

*Mortuary statistics from the State of São Paulo.*

*São Paulo.*—During the week ended the 2d instant there were in all 110 deaths, not including 20 stillbirths. The causes were as follows: Whooping cough, 2; diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 9; abdominal tuberculosis, 2; septicæmia, 1; syphilis, 1; ankylostomiasis, 1; other general diseases, 4; diseases of the nervous system, 7; of the circulatory system, 5; of the respiratory system, 7; of the digestive system, 35; of the urinary system, 5; puerperal septicæmia, 1; congenital debility, 4; senile debility, 1; violence, except suicide, 1, and diseases badly defined, 22.

By ages, less than 2 years of age, 64; 2 to 5 years, 8; 5 to 10 years, 2; 10 to 20 years, 3; 20 to 50 years, 24; more than 50 years old, 10. Males, 70; foreigners, 17; natives, 93, and nationality unknown, 1.

Daily death rate 15.58, as compared with 12.85 for the preceding week.

*Campinas.*—During the week ended the 2d instant there were in all 27 deaths, not including the same number of stillbirths. The causes of deaths were as follows: Diphtheria, 1; malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 3 (these 3 were of the pulmonary variety, other forms of tuberculosis caused 2 deaths); diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the circulatory system, 6; of the respiratory system, 2; of the digestive system, 2; puerperal septicæmia, 1; senile debility, 2; violence, except suicide, 1, and diseases badly defined, 3. Males, 15; natives, 23; foreigners, 4.

Daily mortality rate 3.85, as compared with 3.14 for the preceding week.

*Santos.*—During the week ended the 2d instant there were in all 22 deaths, not including 4 stillbirths. The causes of the deaths were as follows: Whooping cough, 1; grippe, 1; malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 1; septicæmia, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the circulatory system, 2; of the respiratory system, 1; of the digestive system, 3; of the urinary system, 3; congenital debility, 1; violence, except suicide, 1, and diseases badly defined, 4. Males, 16; natives, 16; foreigners, 4, and nationality unknown, 1.

Daily average mortality 3.14, as compared with 3.71 for the preceding week.

*Mortality in Rio de Janeiro, week ended April 9, 1905.*

During this week there were in all 254 deaths. Yellow fever caused 12 deaths, being 10 among foreigners and the remaining 2 among natives. At the close of the week there were 12 cases under treatment at Hospital São Sebastião. This is the largest number of cases in any one week for over nineteen months, and the gradual increase during the last two months has the appearance of the beginning of a serious outbreak. However, the season is late for a bad epidemic, and the outbreak may be checked in its incipency. Since the 1st of January there have been 149 cases and 51 deaths from this cause. During the whole of 1904 there were but 145 cases of yellow fever